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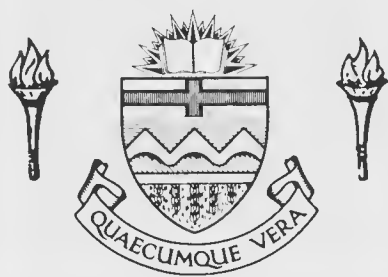
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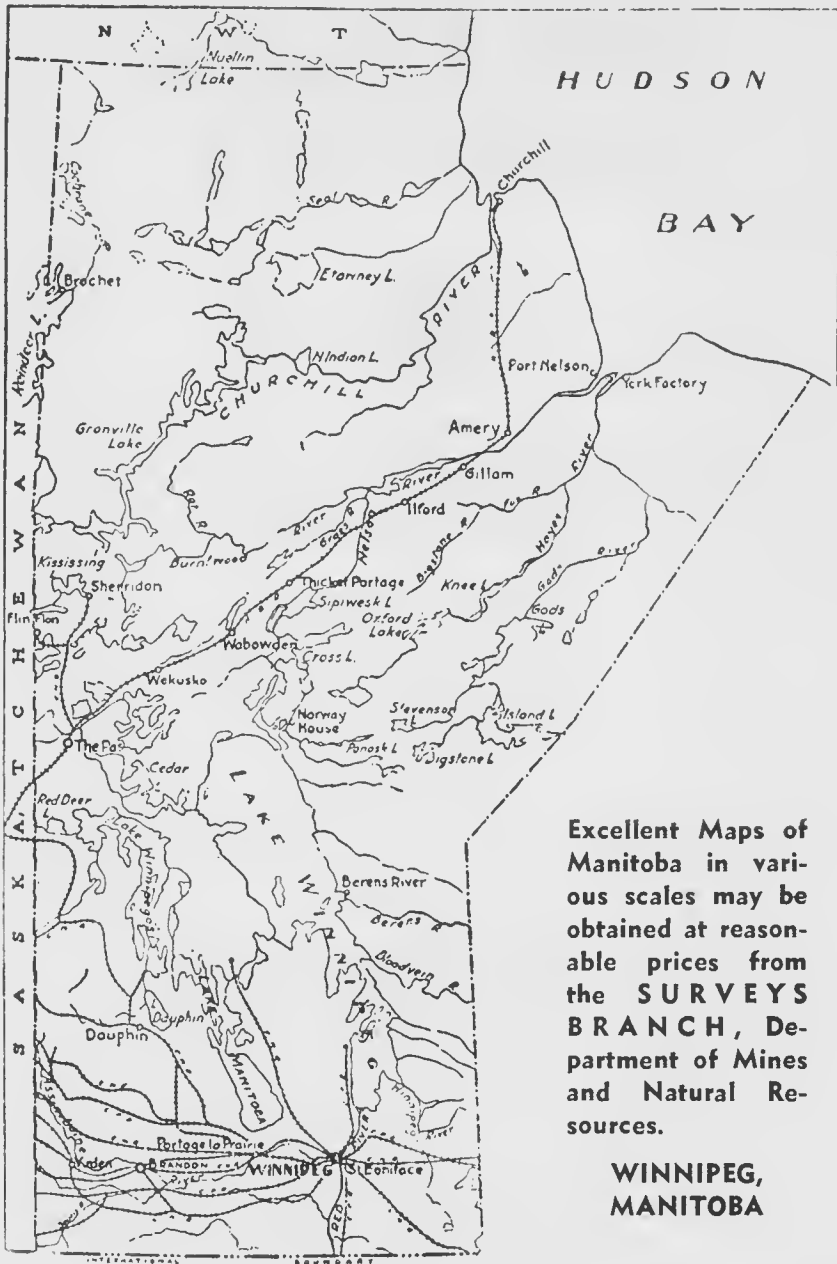
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**WINNIPEG,
MANITOBA**

Facts About Manitoba

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—1958: Field Crops, \$167,307,000 (initial payments only wheat, oats, barley); Livestock \$76,030,000; Dairy, \$33,821,000; Garden Products, \$9,000,000; Poultry Products, \$28,725,000; Fur Farming, \$3,600,000; Honey, \$812,000. For other details regarding agricultural production in any year, consult the Annual Report on Crops, Livestock, etc., procurable from the Publications Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

ALTITUDES—(a) of Cities: Brandon C.P.R. depot is 1,206 feet above sea level; (C.N.R.) 1,262 feet; North Transcona (C.P.R.), 768; Portage la Prairie (C.P.R.), 858; St. Boniface (C.P.R.), 759; Winnipeg (C.P.R.), 772. (b) of Lakes: Athapapuskow, 951 feet; Dauphin, 853; Gods, 585; Manitoba, 812; Oxford, 612; St. Martin, 798; Southern Indian, 800; Waterhen, 829; Wekusko, 840; Winnipeg, 712; Winnipegosis, 831; Woods, 1,055 to 1,061.

AREA—Manitoba's land surface is 211,775 square miles; water, 39,225 square miles; total 251,000 square miles. This is more than twice the total area of the British Isles. Manitoba extends 761 miles north and south, reaching from the 49th degree of latitude northward to the 60th. Its width at the southern end is 278 miles; at the widest point it measures 493 miles east and west; and at the north boundary it is 260 miles wide.

AUTOMOBILES—Number of passenger cars licensed for the ten month period, March 1st, 1958, to December 31st, 1958, 188,039; trucks, 54,202; delivery cars, 2,310; motorcycles, 1,497; trailers, 19,232; snowmobiles and snow planes, 105; tractors (high speed), 1,858; Drivers' and chauffeurs' licenses (2-year period) 1957 issue: drivers, 256,487; chauffeurs, 57,938.

AVIATION—Trans-Canada Air Lines operate frequent scheduled flights east and west daily. North-West Air Lines operate two daily scheduled flights south to Grand Forks, Fargo, N.D.; and Minneapolis, Minn. Canadian Pacific Air Lines operate a daily schedule except Sundays north to Dauphin, The Pas and Flin Flon; in addition, there is a tri-weekly service from Flin Flon to Lynn Lake, and a four days a week service from Winnipeg to Churchill via The Pas. Trans-Air Limited operates services between Flin Flon, Island Falls, Pelican Narrows, and The Pas, as traffic warrants, and mail service between Wabowden, Nelson House and South Indian. They also provide a regular tri-weekly service from Lac du Bonnet, Bissett and Winnipeg, a weekly service from Norway House to Winnipeg via Berens River and Lac du Bonnet, with Pine Falls as a flag stop, and a weekly mail service calling at Lac du Bonnet, Pikangikum, Deer Lake, Sandy Lake, Island Lake, God's Lake, Oxford House and Little Grand Rapids; also a regular daily service, except Sundays, between Winnipeg and Red Lake, Ontario. There are thirteen licensed Commercial Air Carriers operating from bases in Manitoba; Winnipeg, Brandon, Churchill, Wabowden, Flin Flon, The Pas, Norway House, Riverton, Lynn Lake, Lac du Bonnet and Ilford.

BANK CLEARINGS—Winnipeg, 1957, \$7,720,822,622. 1958, \$9,020,825,037.

BANKS—Branches of chartered banks as at December 31, 1958, 213.

BLIND PERSONS' ALLOWANCE—Allowances in force in Manitoba as at December 31st, 1958, were 406. Average allowance, \$53.96.

BUS ROUTES—Inter-Provincial services are operated between Winnipeg-Regina-Calgary via Brandon and Virden; Winnipeg to Saskatoon and Edmonton via Neepawa, Minnedosa and Russell; Winnipeg to Yorkton and Prince Albert via Neepawa, Dauphin and Roblin; and Winnipeg to Kenora and Red Lake, Ontario. An international service is operated between Winnipeg-Emerson (Manitoba), Fargo, N.D.-Minneapolis, Minn. and Winnipeg-Roseau, Minn.-International Falls and Fort Frances, Ont.

Winnipeg to: Morris and Emerson; Rosenfeld, Gretna, Plum Coulee; Morden, Manitou; Deloraine; Carman, Swan Lake, Ninette, Elgin; Treherne, Souris Pipestone, Reston; Brandon, Virden; Minnedosa, Shoal Lake, Russell; Neepawa, Dauphin, Roblin; Minnedosa, Erickson, Rossburn, Russell; Elie, Langruth, Amaranth; Lunda, Eriksdale, Ashern, Grahamdale; Teulon; Inwood, Hodgson; Winnipeg Beach, Gimli, Riverton; Selkirk; East Selkirk, Libau; Grand Beach; Victoria Beach; Beausejour, Lac du Bonnet, Pine Falls; Whitemouth, Kenora and Red Lake, Ont.; Seven Sisters, Ste. Anne, East Braintree; Steinbach, La Broquerie; St. Pierre, Vita; Clear Lake (summer months only); Falcon Lake, The Pas, Flin Flon, St. Adolph and Niverville.

Bissett to: Government Landing (Hole River).

Brandon to: Souris, Reston; Deloraine; Boissevain; Ninette; Killarney; Minnedosa, Neepawa; Dauphin, Swan River; Mafeking; Hamiota, Shoal Lake; Clear Lake (summer only); Birtle, via Wheatlands, The Pas and Flin Flon.

Dauphin to: Winnipegosis; Swan River; Mafeking, The Pas and Flin Flon.

Swan River to: Mafeking and Benito; Kamsack and Regina (Sask.), The Pas and Flin Flon.

Selkirk to: Peguis, Breezy Point.

Principal Vacation Points Served by Bus: Clear Lake, Winnipeg Beach, Grand Beach, Killarney, Lac du Bonnet, West Hawk Lake, Falcon Lake, Sandy Lake.

CHURCHILL, PORT OF—Manitoba is a maritime province. The opening, during recent years, of the Port of Churchill, on Hudson Bay, offers an alternative water route to the markets of Europe that is considerably shorter than those previously used: From Churchill to Liverpool is 2,936 miles, from Halifax to Liverpool is 2,490 miles. The very modern Canadian Government grain elevator at Churchill has a capacity of five million bushels. Varying quantities of grain have been shipped via this port in the years from 1931 onward. Shipments in 1958 totalled 20,109,155 bushels. The first cattle shipment was sent out in 1933. Churchill is connected with The Pas by Hudson Bay Railway, a distance of 510 miles. This railway is operated by the Canadian National Railways. Right to locate in the town is procurable through the Lands Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg.

CLIMATE—The normal and the 1958 temperature, precipitation and number of hours of sunshine at Winnipeg, as compiled by the Meteorological Service of Canada, are as follows:

MONTH	Average Temperature		Precipitation Inches		Sunshine Hours	
	1958	Normal	1958	Normal	1958	Normal
January	10.5	- 2.1	0.44	0.92	95.8	98.4
February	6.0	2.1	0.63	0.84	151.1	128.4
March	27.7	16.3	0.35	1.10	167.2	160.8
April	42.7	37.7	1.20	1.29	216.6	205.2
May	54.0	51.9	0.42	2.15	299.2	243.7
June	58.6	61.9	2.70	3.19	323.1	247.9
July	65.3	67.1	5.65	2.93	285.1	300.9
August	64.1	64.4	0.96	2.52	286.1	285.2
September	54.8	54.2	0.80	2.17	177.1	177.5
October	44.6	41.7	1.55	1.43	173.2	140.3
November	23.8	22.2	3.20	1.13	100.8	82.9
December	1.4	6.6	1.09	0.92	90.7	76.4
Total for Year			18.99	20.59	2366.0	2127.6

The extreme highest and extreme lowest temperature in Winnipeg in 1958 was 93.7° F. and minus 27.2° F.

CONSTRUCTION—City of Winnipeg permits during 1958 totalled 3,751, with a cost value of \$28,569,114: Permits were issued for 719 dwellings, valued at \$7,452,000.

DISABLED PERSONS' ALLOWANCE—Allowances in force in Manitoba as at December 31st, 1958, were 1,183. Average allowance per month, \$54.26.

EARTHQUAKES—Unknown in Manitoba.

EDUCATION—Public Schools: Education in Manitoba is administered by School Boards under the general supervision of the Department of Education. There are in operation 1,651 School Districts, of which 1,294 are one-room schools. The remainder are urban, municipal or consolidated school districts. There is one School Area. (Dauphin-Ochre) which comprises three municipalities and four Secondary School Areas (Portage la Prairie, Springfield, North Norfolk and Neepawa). Each is administered by an Area Board, the local school boards being retained with full powers for elementary education. The largest school district is Winnipeg S.D. No. 1, which has a teaching staff of 1,656 and an enrolment of 44,127 pupils.

Finance: The schools are financed by government grants and local levies on real property. There is a guaranteed municipal-provincial grant of \$2,500 per teacher, toward which the municipality levies 5 mills on its balanced assessment and the Department makes up the difference. There are, in addition, departmental grants for secondary and technical education for capital support, and for transportation in the consolidated school districts, municipal school districts and secondary areas: The Vocational Education programme in the province is operated jointly under Federal-Provincial Agreements. The programme in the elementary grades (I-VI) is a general one aimed at giving a mastery of the tools of learning. The Junior High School programme is general with options designed to reveal special interests and aptitudes. The Senior High School has provision for the following courses: General High School Leaving, Vocational including; Industrial, Agricultural, Home Economics and Commercial. Outside Winnipeg S.D. No. 1 there are three Composite High Schools which offer two or more of these vocational courses; Dauphin-Ochre and Brandon School Areas offer four of these courses and Flin Flon offers three courses. Teachers are trained at the residential Manitoba Teachers College at Tuxedo, a suburb of Winnipeg, at the Faculty of Education of the University of Manitoba and at Brandon College. The teaching certificates are the Professional First Class (Grades A and B), the Collegiate, and the Principal's Certificates. There are also Specialist Certificates for vocational subjects, e.g. Industrial Arts Instructors, Home Economics Instructors and Vocational Instructors. Provision is made for recognition of qualifications from educational authorities outside the Province.

Vocational-Industrial Education: The Manitoba Technical Institute offers day and evening courses in a wide range of vocational (trade and industrial) subjects. These courses are of 3 months' to 12 months' duration. There is special provision for apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship training as well as classes for Physically handicapped persons (under schedule "R") and unemployed persons (under schedule "M"): The Winnipeg Technical-Vocational High School, which accommodates approximately 1,200 students at secondary or senior high school level; offers a number of vocational, trade, industrial and commercial courses, as well as alternate vocational courses.

The University of Manitoba: Is located at Fort Garry, a suburb of Winnipeg. It has six affiliated colleges: St. Boniface, St. John's, United, St. Paul's, Brandon and the Manitoba Law School. There are faculties of Arts and Science, Engineering and Architecture, Medicine, Agriculture and Home Economics, Law, Education and Graduate Studies and Research with Schools of Music, Commerce, Social Work, Fine Arts, and Nursing Education.

Summer Schools: Summer Schools are conducted by the Department of Education at various centres (Gimli, Manitoba Technical Institute, and the Residential Manitoba Teachers College), and by the University of Manitoba at Fort Garry.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS—The Government of Canada Department of Agriculture, Experimental Farm at Brandon was established in 1888. It now comprises 876 acres owned and 900 acres leased. Three Substations are operated: Soil Reclamation at Melita; Special Crops at Portage la Prairie and Soils and Crops investigation in the northern clay region at Wabowden on the Hudson Bay Railway. Fifteen Experimental Project Farms serve as outposts for expanded phases of research on the major soil zones of Manitoba. Research at Brandon specializes in barley breeding, forage crop improvement, soil fertility, weed control, cattle and swine breeding, poultry nutrition and genetics, beekeeping and vegetable gardening. The Canada Experimental Farm, Morden, Manitoba established in 1916, comprises 627 acres. Major research is with horticulture and three special forage crops. Horticulture research is directed towards the improvement of fruit, vegetables, ornamentals; processing investigations to increase utilization of fruits and vegetables. Forage crops research is directed towards developing early maturing, high yielding, disease resisting varieties of corn, sunflowers and soybeans and their place in a crop rotation program. Experimental work also is conducted with cereals, field crops, herbicides and Ayreshire cattle.

EXTERNAL TRADE—Total exports to points outside Canada from Manitoba ports in the calendar year ended December 31st, 1958 were \$203,688,024 (including \$2,714,273 of foreign origin). Imports for consumption through Manitoba ports during 1957 were \$182,926,938.

FARMS—The 1956 census showed that Manitoba had 49,201 farms, which compares with 52,383 in 1951. The area of possible farm land is put at 33,342,194 acres. In 1956 there were 17,931,817 acres in occupied farms.

FISHERIES—To those not directly concerned, the existence within the Province of Manitoba of one of the largest and most valuable fresh water fisheries in the world is only vaguely realized. There are approximately 26,800 square miles of inland lakes and streams which annually produce some 31,570,900 pounds of commercially caught fresh-water fish, valued at \$5,935,245. With approximately 90% of the output exported to the United States, the fishing industry makes an important contribution to the balance of trade. Nearly 5,400 men take part in actual fishing operations, some obtaining their livelihood solely from fishing, while others farm, trap, etc., in the closed season. Possibly as many more persons take part in the industries supported wholly or in part by the fishing industry, such as processors, boat builders, and makers and distributors of fish boxes, wrapping and packaging material and fish nets. Fish is transported to market by rail, boat, truck, tractor, train, snowmobile and aeroplane. Most lakes and streams support goodly populations of edible fishes. Lake Winnipeg (9,230 square miles) is the most important contributor to the commercial catch, contributing annually close to one-half the fishery production; followed by Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipegosis.

The climate readily divides fishing into distinct operations. In winter fishing is done through the ice and in summer from large and powerful motor or diesel boats, from skiffs, and in a few places canoes. In the northern part of Lake Winnipeg fishing for whitefish is carried on from June to early August, and it is this fishery which produces the famous "Selkirk Whites," which are eagerly sought after by interests in New York. Pickerel (walleye pike) fishing is carried on during the summer in June and July and in the fall during September and October. Lake Winnipegosis also has a fall season for pickerel from late July to early September. Large quantities of fresh pickerel are shipped to southern markets; the surplus catch is filleted, cellophane wrapped and packaged and quick-frozen to supply the market in the off-season. The commercial catch is composed of fifteen species of fish. Pickerel production leads in poundage, and is followed by whitefish, sauger, pike, suckers, tullibee, perch, bass, trout, carp, goldeyes, sturgeon, bullheads, maria and catfish.

Expensive equipment is used in commercial fishing, as the fisherman must be well equipped to carry on his work. The largest single item in the fisherman's outfit is gill-nets, 96,146 being in use, with an estimated value of \$1,697,101. Other equipment includes diesel freight tugs, barges and fishing vessels, both large and small.

To improve sport fishing the Department has an annual fish eradication programme by means of which, in suitable lakes, the predator fish populations are eradicated and the lakes restocked with rainbow or speckled trout. This programme has produced trout fishing in Southern Manitoba in regions where these species did not formerly exist. In 1957 the angling season was very successful from the viewpoint of the angler and the administration. In 1955, a licensing system for Manitoba anglers was inaugurated. Indications are that more than 79,808 residents and 12,207 non-residents of Manitoba have participated in this ever-increasing sport during the 1958 summer season.

There has been an increase in winter angling activities. Indications are that over 3,000 anglers will have participated in this sport during the 1958-59 season.

FLOUR MILLS—(Figures from Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1959)—Number of flour mills, 7. Capacity of flour mills, 21,500 cwt. per day.

FORESTS—Over 50% of Manitoba's land area is forested; of this area there is estimated to be 55,600 square miles of productive and 64,600 square miles of unproductive forest. Ten separate areas, containing 5,390 square miles, are set aside as publicly-owned Forest Reserves; the greater part of the remaining forest lands are also owned by the Province. The most common tree species in order of importance are white and black spruce, jack pine, aspen and balsam poplar, tamarack, white birch, balsam fir and cedar. Bur oak, white elm, green ash, basswood, red pine, Manitoba maple, cottonwood and black ash also occur; in addition, there are several species of large shrubs, such as plums, cherries and saskatoons.

In the year 1957 Manitoba sawmills produced 45,500,000 feet of lumber, part of which came from Saskatchewan logs. In the same year the production of pulpwood in Manitoba amounted to 356,742 cords, a large proportion of which was manufactured into newsprint within the Province. About 200,000 cords of fuel wood are produced each year, most of which are used on farms, although the fuel wood industry supplies large quantities of wood to towns and cities. Other important forest products are railway ties, telephone and hydro poles, fence posts, mine props, boxwood, etc. The total value of forest products (including paper) was \$21,500,000 for the year 1957.

FREIGHT—The railway freight (including Greater Winnipeg Waterways) originating in Manitoba: 1953, 7,283,576 tons; 1954, 7,043,262 tons; 1955, 7,227,710 tons; 1956, 7,930,723 tons; 1957, 7,180,972 tons.

FURS AND FUR FARMING—Between October 1st, 1957 and September 30th, 1958, the number of raw furs taken from the wild in Manitoba was as follows: Badger, 46; Bear, 291; Beaver, 30,452; Fisher, 275; Silver Fox, 28; Blue Fox, 4; Cross Fox, 136; Red Fox, 1,221; White Fox, 728; Lynx, 1,565; Marten, 167; Mink, 37,854; Muskrat, 680,891; Otter, 1,706; Skunk, 1,055; Weasel, 61,002; Wolf Coyote, 1,243; Wolverine, 20; Squirrel, 177,436; Wolf Timber, 113; Jack Rabbit, 4,708; Raccoon, 216. Number of licensed fur farms: 372. Animals kept were mainly mink but include also fisher, fitch and fox. Estimated fur values: production from the wild, \$1,677,263; from Fur Farms, \$3,688,362; Furs Exported, \$7,231,656. The Export figure includes furs shipped to Manitoba from other provinces for sale, and later exported.

GOVERNMENT—Manitoba has a single chamber Legislature of 57 members. The present Lieutenant-Governor, His Honor John S. McDiarmid, assumed office August 1, 1953. The present ministry is the 15th. Hon. Dufferin Roblin assumed the premiership June 30th, 1958, as successor to Hon. D. L. Campbell.

GRAIN ELEVATORS (as at December 1st, 1958)—Public Country Elevators, 696—capacity, 48,849,300 bushels. Private Country Elevators, 2—capacity, 45,000 bushels. Mill Elevators, 8—Capacity 2,255,000 bushels. Private Terminal Elevators, 2—capacity, 3,145,500 bushels. Semi-Public Terminal, 2—capacity, 6,000,000. Total number of Grain Elevators in Manitoba, 710. Total grain elevator storage, 60,434,800 bushels.

HEALTH AND PUBLIC WELFARE—Manitoba has an organized Department of Health and Public Welfare, which has administrative jurisdiction over all matters that relate to health and public welfare. The Department is organized into five main divisions: 1. **General Administration**, which includes the Administrative Offices of the Minister, Deputy Minister of Health, Deputy Minister of Public Welfare, Commissioner of Hospital Services Insurance, and the Sections of Accountancy, Statistics and Records, Health and Welfare Education, Administrative Research, Hospital Standards, and Co-ordination of Rehabilitation Services. 2. **Health Services**, which is divided into four Sections—(a) Environmental Sanitation, consisting of Bureaus of Public Health Engineering, Food and Milk Control, Industrial Hygiene and Industrial Laboratory (b) Preventive Medical Services, consisting of Bureaus of Communicable Disease Control, including Tuberculosis Registry, Venereal Diseases Control, Maternal and Child Hygiene; (c) Extension Health Services, consisting of Bureaus of Local Health Services, Laboratory and X-Ray Services, Dental Services and Medical care; (d) Provincial Laboratory Services and (e) Public Health Nursing Services. 3. **Psychiatric Services**, which is divided into two sections—(a) Hospital Section. Including Farms Management; supervision of the four institutions (Winnipeg, Brandon, Selkirk, Portage la Prairie); (b) and section of Community Mental Health Services. Has charge of Out-Patient Services, Child Guidance Clinics, Services to Courts and Child Caring Agencies. Boarding Home Care for specified cases, and teaching facilities. 4. **Public Welfare Services**, which is divided into two sections: (a) General Welfare Service, including Mothers' Allowances, Adoptions, Child Care and Protection, Supervision—Unmarried Mothers, Social Assistance, Special Grants to Charitable Institutions, and supervision of Children's Aid Societies; (b) The Old Age Assistance and Blind Persons' Allowance Board, which consists of administration of Old Age Assistance and Blind Persons' Allowances; and administration of Disability Allowances, and Elderly Persons' Housing. Public Welfare District Offices are situated at Winnipeg, Brandon, Flin Flon, Daunhin, Swan River and Portage la Prairie, and at each a generalized public welfare service is given by local field staffs. 5. **Manitoba Hospital Services Plan**, includes branches of: Administration; Hospital Budgeting and Accounting; Data Processing; Claims and Statistics; and Registration and Premium Collections.

HISTORICAL—Hudson Bay was explored by Henry Hudson in 1610. Nelson River was entered in 1612 by Sir Thomas Button, the first white man to set foot on Manitoba soil. The fur trade developed as a result of the founding of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670. In 1738 La Verendrye with two of his sons passed down the Winnipeg River from the Lake of the Woods and visited the sites of Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie and proceeded south-westward. This is the first known instance of a white man visiting the site of Winnipeg. Agriculture was introduced into Manitoba by the Selkirk settlers, the first of them arriving in 1812. On May 12, 1870, the Act to establish the Province of Manitoba was passed by the Canadian Parliament, and on July 15th, 1870, Manitoba entered Confederation. The first general influx of non-English immigrants was that of the Mennonites, who came from Russia 6,000 strong in 1875, settling on both sides of the Red River. Then followed the Icelanders, who located close to Lake Winnipeg. Movement of English-speaking settlers from Ontario and other parts of Eastern Canada got underway during the later "seventies" and early "eighties." In 1870 Fort Garry (now Winnipeg) had a weekly mail service

by way of Pembina, St. Paul and Chicago. In 1871 a stage line to the south was initiated, and Fort Garry had its first telegraph line. In 1872 a steamboat service was started on the Red River. The first export of wheat from Manitoba (857 1/6th bushels of Red Fife) was made on October 21, 1878, this shipment being consigned by Higgins and Young, Winnipeg, to Steel Bros., Toronto; price, 85 cents. In 1878 a railroad from Emerson to St. Boniface was built, connecting with a railroad in the United States; the first train reached St. Boniface on December 7, 1878. In 1881 and 1912 the boundaries of Manitoba were extended. The first C.P.R. train from Eastern Canada reached Winnipeg on July 26, 1881. In 1931 the first grain shipments and in 1933 the first cattle shipments were made from Churchill.

Winnipeg celebrated its 75th anniversary in 1949. Lynn Lake, mine and townsite, 225 miles north-east of Flin Flon, started in 1947. Agricultural development in Carrot River area, on the early route of Kelsey, commenced in 1948. In 1951, the Hudson's Bay Company gave to Canada, as an historic site, the storied stone-walled fur trade post and fort at Lower Fort Garry, 18 miles down the Red River from Winnipeg.

HISTORIC SITES—Several important sites are marked. Notable are: Lower Fort Garry, 20 miles north of the city of Winnipeg, where the first treaty was made with the Indians for the disposition of land, is the only stone fur trading fort remaining intact in Canada; Fort Prince of Wales, opposite the Port of Churchill, erected between 1733 and 1771; the north gateway of Old Fort Garry, in Winnipeg, the chief fur trading centre of the Hudson's Bay Company, and bearing a tablet commemorating the existence of early posts and forts of the immediate vicinity, i.e., Fort Rouge, 1738; Fort Gibraltar, 1804; the older Fort Garry of 1821 and the Fort Garry of the gateway site of 1836-1839. National historic sites are also located at The Pas, in memory of Henry Kelsey, who was the first white man to explore the fringes of the great prairie plains in 1691; near Morden, on the shore of Lake Minnewasta, the Northwest Co. Fort Pinancewaywining Historic Site, a trading post built in 1802, commemorates Alexander Henry Jr., and at Wawanesa marking the existence of seven forts built by the North West, Hudson's Bay and XY companies between 1785-1828. Commemorating the missionary-explorer-fur-trader La Verendrye are the following: The La Verendrye National Historic and Wayside Park, 11 miles west of Morden, a 2½-acre lovely picnic centre, marked with bronze plaque embedded in a 17-ton boulder; Fort Alexander, near the mouth of the Winnipeg River where he established in 1738 Fort Maurepas; at Portage la Prairie, Fort La Reine; in St. Boniface a bronze monument. Additional sites of interest are to be found at Ste. Anne where the Dawson road project is commemorated, the first road building project from the east to the western areas; on Main St. north where the Seven Oaks monument is a memorial to those taking part in the battle resulting from the clash of rival fur trading interests and the Selkirk settlers; at St. Norbert where the representatives of the Canadian Government were barred admission in the days of strife immediately preceding the creation of Manitoba in 1870; at Headingley where stands a cairn marking the first Dominion Land Survey monument erected on July 10, 1871.

HOUSING LOANS—Number of loans in Manitoba made under the Dominion Housing Act and the National Housing Act to December 31, 1958, was 26,231, amount, \$222,395,881. Number of loans in Manitoba under the Government Home Improvement Plan to October 30, 1940, when the plan was discontinued 8,126; amount \$3,197,710.

INDIANS—According to the census of 1951, there were 21,050 Indians and Eskimos in Manitoba.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT—There are 1,639 manufacturing firms which during 1958 produced goods, the gross value of which is \$667 million, more than 44% increase over the 1948 total. Manufacturing establishments in Manitoba gave employment in 1958 to over 50,000 persons of which some 41,600 were directly engaged in manufacturing operations. Payrolls for production workers alone reached a total of over \$138 million.

Fifty-five new industries were established during 1958.

Manufacturing Industrial Groups of Manitoba — 1958.

	Establish- ments	Employees	Gross Value of Production
Foods and Beverages	406	9,558	\$246,142,000
Iron and Steel Products	156	5,308	73,326,000
Products of Petroleum and Coal	13	732	59,414,000
Clothing	171	5,824	47,311,000
Transportation Equipment	34	6,240	49,628,000
Paper Products	29	1,664	34,663,000
Printing, Publishing and allied Industries	295	3,744	31,534,000
Wood Products	348	2,916	29,330,000
Non-ferrous Metal Products	25	467	18,742,000
Non-metallic mineral products	61	1,362	20,665,000
Chemicals and Allied Products	50	707	15,998,000
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	22	998	14,735,000
Textiles	41	715	9,798,000
Leather Products	26	665	6,751,000
Rubber	3	12	67,000
Miscellaneous Industries	73	702	8,496,000

INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN—"To God in His Glory we two nations dedicate this Garden and pledge ourselves that as long as men shall live, we will not take up arms against one another," was the pledge subscribed to by 50,000 people July, 1932, at the opening of the International Peace Garden. The garden 16 miles south of the town of Boissevain is astride the International Boundary Line between Manitoba and North Dakota at almost the geographic centre of the North American Continent. It is unique in its conception and is attracting thousands of visitors because of its intrinsic appeal both because of natural beauty and appeal for peace. The Garden is comprised of 2,339 acres. A stone plaque on which the pledge is printed is on a stone cairn on the International Line. The national flags fly on each side. The accommodation in the Garden includes a lodge with auditorium, and dining room for organized groups. Tourist cabins are supplemented by dormitories for groups such as the International High School Music Camp. There are eight picnic kitchens along the wooded drives that encircle the lakes. There is an information booth located at the entrances. The formal Garden is astride the International Line. The Peace Panel is nearly completed. The Terrace Panel with seven stone retaining walls, seven ornamental pools, water channel with cascades and sidewalks has been planted to shrubs and trees and the lawns have been seeded. The developments in the Sunken Garden are already interesting visitors.

INSTITUTIONS—Under supervision (1958)—General Hospitals and Medical Nursing Units, 73; Private Hospitals, 5; Children's Hospitals, 1; Convalescent Hospitals, 1; Sanatoria, 3; other Infectious Disease and Chronic Hospitals, 3; Hospitals for Mental Diseases, 3; Manitoba School for Mental Defectives, 1.

LANDS—Farm lands may be purchased from the Lands Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, from Insurance, Loan and Land Companies, from

Municipalities and from individual owners. The Government of Manitoba in administering the Crown Lands of the Province, has established as a fundamental principle that only lands of suitable quality which are served by facilities such as roads, schools, drains, etc., shall be offered for sale. Crown lands are for sale to the public in settled districts. These lands are divided into two categories: School lands and ordinary Crown lands. School lands are sold only by Public Auction Sale from time to time, but ordinary Crown lands, considered suitable for settlement, are available for purchase by individuals and are sold on extended terms at a reasonable rate of interest. Land is available in three Settlement Projects (Birch River, 7 miles north and east of the Town of Birch River; Washow Bay, 5 miles north of the Town of Riverton; Catfish Creek, 4 miles east of the village of Stead) where roads and drains have been provided and can be purchased from \$1,500 to \$3,000 per quarter section. Crown and School lands are also available for the issue of Hay and Grazing permits and Grazing Leases are considered on tracts of lands in excess of 650 acres. Further particulars with regard to Crown lands may be obtained from the Lands Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Government Building, Room 18, 469 Broadway Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MANITOBA POWER COMMISSION, THE—Founded in 1919 by an act of the Provincial Legislature, the Commission is charged with the responsibility of distributing electrical energy throughout most of the province.

During its 40 year history, the Manitoba Power Commission has developed a reputation of reliability and resourcefulness. Its more than 32,000 miles of transmission lines, extending the advantages of low cost electrical energy through the settled portions of the province, have brought a new standard of living to Manitobans. The Commission's farm electrification programme, completed in 1954 has been used as a model by other provinces and has resulted in more than 41,500 farms being electrified. This represents over 93% of the occupied farms in the province. In addition, the Commission supplies power to 526 communities including those suburbs immediately adjacent to Winnipeg. Domestic consumers in Manitoba are among Canada's greatest users of electricity, and the people on the farms are no exception. The average monthly consumption of Manitoba farmers for December, 1958 was 484 kwh, more than 3½ times that of 1946, the first year of the farm programme.

A new era in the Power Commission's history began in 1958 with the acquisition of the distributing and generating facilities at The Pas, its first move "north of '53." Already a farm electrification sign-up has been completed in nearby Carrot River and Rahls Island settlements.

The unqualified acceptance of electricity throughout the province has created a steadily increasing demand. With industry flourishing and expanding, and new housing developments blossoming throughout the province, the Power Commission enlarges and bolsters its system through co-ordinated programmes of transmission, substation, and distribution projects. The Commission will continue to meet the electrical requirements of Manitobans.

MANUFACTURERS—According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Manitoba had 1,534 manufacturing establishments in 1956, employing 42,821 employees, and manufacturing \$647,389,185 worth of products.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT—Manitoba is represented in the Canadian House of Commons by 14 members and in the Senate by 6 members.

MINERALS—The Province of Manitoba continues to make an important contribution to mineral production in Canada. Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Limited, from its mines situated some 400 miles northward from the U.S. boundary and along the Saskatchewan boundary, produces copper, zinc, gold, silver cadmium, selenium and tellurium. Sherritt Gordon Mines, Limited, produces copper and nickel concentrates from its Lynn Lake mine, 150 miles north of Flin Flon, which are shipped to the company's refinery at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. Britannia Mining and Smelting Co., Limited, 12 miles northeast of Herb Lake, operated a 2,000-ton-per-day gold mill until July, 1958, when mining and milling operations were completed. San Antonio Gold Mines, Limited, is presently maintaining a daily tonnage in the neighborhood of 200 tons of gold ore: Forty-Four Mines Limited, adjoining and controlled by San Antonio Gold Mines Limited is presently mining a daily tonnage of approximately 135 tons which is removed through the San Antonio workings. Mineral production in Manitoba in 1958 had an estimated value of \$55,942,900, of which \$26,553,300 represented metals. Crude oil production was 5,829,226 barrels of which some 5,827,223 barrels were sold, valued at \$14,264,513. The production of crude oil has become an important part of the Province's mineral industry. Other minerals include clay products, structural materials, peat moss and salt.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION—The organization of rural Manitoba is into rural municipalities. These vary widely in size; some have only four townships (a township is six miles square); the largest has about 22 townships. Cities, towns and villages are separate entities. The business of the municipalities, both rural and urban, is carried on by locally elected councils but under certain provincial control. Manitoba has 112 rural municipalities, 35 incorporated towns, 37 incorporated villages, 6 incorporated cities. Since January 1, 1945, 16 Local Government Districts were established in the settled areas of the province which are not incorporated as organized municipalities. These Local Government Districts will look after the collection of the levies of the various school districts situated in what was formerly unorganized territory.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN MANITOBA—Sixty percent of the area of Manitoba is within the Pre-Cambrian Shield, which lies to the east and north of the agricultural lands in the Province. The country is very rugged, with large outcrops of rock, extensive swamps and numerous lakes. It has a forest cover, consisting mainly of spruce, which extends to the northern timber limit, beyond which lies the Arctic tundra. It is the principal source of Manitoba's mineral wealth, has extensive stands of pulpwood, is well stocked with fish, game and fur-bearing animals and provides the main source of hydro-electric power for the Province. The natural rugged setting of the many lakes within the area have many attractions for the tourist or resident in quest of a holiday in the solitudes of wooded shores of placid waters, the sense of adventure increasing as one penetrates deeper into the area. The Hudson Bay Railway extends 510 miles across the terrain from The Pas to Churchill. Other railways run to Flin Flon, Lynn Lake and Thompson. Roads penetrate the area in the vicinity of The Pas and east of Winnipeg. Other parts of the area can be reached by commercial aircraft or by canoe. The more developed recreational areas lie east of Winnipeg and between The Pas and Flin Flon, both areas being accessible by road. The reader is also referred to paragraphs headed "Fisheries," "Forests," "Furs and Fur Farming," "Mineral," "Physical Features" and "Water Powers."

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE (to those between ages 65-70)—Number receiving assistance in Manitoba as at December 31, 1958, was 4,805. Average assistance granted per month, \$52.73.

ORIGIN OF POPULATION—According to the census of 1951, 86.62% of the people of Manitoba were British born (which includes those born in Canada); 78.3% of these were born in Canada; 11.44% Continental European; 1.70% born in U.S.A.; 0.22% born elsewhere.

PHYSICAL FEATURES—The surface of Manitoba is comparatively level. Commencing at the north with a strip bordering on Hudson Bay, perhaps 100 miles wide and less than 500 feet in elevation, the surface rises gradually toward the west and south. The bulk of the province has an elevation of between 500 and 1,000 feet, with the greatest height of 2,727 feet attained in Duck Mountain, northwest of Lake Dauphin. The agricultural land lies mostly in a triangular-shaped block, located in the southern portion of the province. The altitude of this part of Manitoba lies mostly between 700 and 1,700 feet. This land was originally either prairie or mixed prairie and light timber land. The northern three-fifths of Manitoba is of entirely different geological formation, lying within the Pre-Cambrian belt, where for the most part the rock comes to the surface. Manitoba's water drainage system is all contributory to Hudson Bay. Lake Winnipeg, which has an area of 9,230 square miles, is larger than Lake Ontario and almost as large as Lake Erie. Other large lakes in Manitoba are Winnipegosis (2,086 square miles); Manitoba (1,817 square miles); and Southern Indian (1,200 square miles). The principal rivers are the Nelson, Churchill and Hayes Rivers, with their tributaries, emptying into Hudson Bay; the Saskatchewan, Red and Winnipeg Rivers, draining into Lake Winnipeg; and the Assiniboine, a tributary of the Red, which runs most of its length through the agricultural area of Manitoba. Manitoba has a coastline of over 400 miles on Hudson Bay.

POPULATION—The census figures show Manitoba's population to have been: In 1871, 25,228; 1881, 62,260; 1891, 152,506; 1901, 255,211; 1911, 461,394; 1921, 610,118; 1931, 700,139; 1936, 711,216; 1941, 729,744; 1946, 726,923; 1951, 776,541; 1956, 850,040. 1958, estimated at 870,000.

POST OFFICES—814 operating in Manitoba, January 31, 1959.

PRODUCTION—Commodity, Manitoba: Net value: 1952, \$580,066,823; 1953, \$572-582,909; 1954, \$538,994,676; 1955, \$590,478,522.

RADIO—The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation radio outlet in Manitoba CBW (50,000 watts, 990 k.c.), began operation in September, 1948, and is now providing the province with high-powered facilities, which reach rural and urban areas throughout the territory. Before 1948, the CBC and its predecessor, the Canadian Radio Commission, working in close co-operation with the Province of Manitoba's 15,000-watt station, which it subsequently acquired, had provided network and local service in the province since 1932. CBW's studios are in the CBC Building, 541 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, and the transmitter at Carman, Manitoba, 50 miles away. While CBW carries the Trans-Canada Network programs of the CBC, two privately-owned stations, CKX, Brandon (1,000 watts, 1,150 k.c.) and CKRC, Winnipeg (5,000 watts, 630 k.c.) carry the CBC Dominion Network, as well as their own local programs.

Younger than CKRC, which was established in 1934, are the privately-owned stations, CJOB (10,000 watts, 680 k.c.) established in 1946; CKSB (10,000 watts, 1,050 k.c.) French language station in St. Boniface, carries CBC French network established in 1946; CFAR (1,000 watts, 590 k.c.) Flin Flon, established in 1937, a subsidiary carrying some CBC Trans-Canada network programs, and CKDM (1,230 k.c.) Dauphin; CFRY (1,560 k.c.) Portage la Prairie; CFAM (1,290

k.c.) Altona. CKY commenced operations January 1, 1950 (5,000 watts, 580 k.c.) with 24-hour daily service. There are also short wave stations CKRO and CKRX (2,000 watts).

Television broadcasting opened on CBWT the CBC's television outlet in Manitoba, in May, 1954, with 60 kw. ERP. The Station now operates in Channel 3. The tower, 240 feet from ground level, is located on the roof of the CBC Building. TV production facilities and studios are incorporated in the CBC Building and in the basement of the Civic Auditorium with mobile units for remote pickup. CBC Building also houses Prairie Regional headquarters for CBC operations and administration. The Brandon area is served by CKX-TV.

RAILWAYS—There are two principal systems in Manitoba. The Canadian National Railways, in addition to 2,640 miles of first main track of its own, also operates 510 miles of main track of the Hudson Bay Railway. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company operates 1,761 miles of main track. In addition, the Greater Winnipeg Water District operates 92 miles of line, and the Midland owns 6 miles and has trackage rights over 70 miles. The total is 5,079 miles of railway, exclusive of second main track, industrial track, yard track and sidings.

ROADS—The table below represents, in approximate figures, as at March 16, 1959, the mileage of Manitoba's road systems:

Highways	Grav- elled	Dust Oil	Bitumi- nous	Con- crete	Total
Provincial Trunk Highways	1206.36	711.87	1560.60	166.08	3644.91
Secondary Highways (Maintenance 66 2/3% Provincial	282.69	3.62	20.83	.....	307.14
Other Roads (Construction and/or Maintenance 100% Provincial) ..	897.26	7.33	23.5	.....	928.09
Other Local Roads... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unimproved Road Allowance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2386.31	722.82	1604.93	166.08	4880.14

RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK—This very attractive scenic park, situated in the Riding Mountain was established in 1929. It contains 1,148 square miles of rolling woodland, dotted with beautiful lakes. It is the natural home of wild animals, and has one of the largest elk herds in Canada; it has deer, moose, buffalo, beaver, and several other kinds of wild animals, while the woods are full of feathered life. Wasagaming on Clear Lake is a very beautiful and popular summer resort.

SENATORS—Manitoba has six representatives in the Senate of Canada.

STOCKYARDS—The Union Stockyards at St. Boniface are the largest in Canada, and represent an investment of about one and one-half million dollars. The daily capacity is 25,000 head of all classes of stock.

SUMMER RESORTS—There are many excellent vacation, recreation, hunting and fishing areas in Manitoba. Accommodation is provided in motels, hotels, hunting and fishing lodges, camp grounds and trailer parks.

South: Whiteshell Forest Reserve, Moose Lake, Winnipeg and Bird River areas, Hecla Island, Lake Winnipeg resorts.

Southwest: Rock, Pelican, Killarney and Oak Lakes.

Central: Lake Manitoba resorts, Riding Mountain National Park, Lake Dauphin, Duck Mountain Forest Reserve, Swan River area.

North: Overflowing River, Lake Winnipegosis, Cormorant Forest Reserve, The Pas, Cranberry Portage, Bakers Narrows, Flin Flon, Lynn Lake. Lakes and rivers along Hudson Bay rail line.

Northeast: Gods River, Gods Lake area.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE—The Dominion Lord's Day Act applies. As there is some necessary work on Sundays (railroads, restaurants, etc.) certain further legislation is in force to give weekly rest days to workers who must toil on Sunday. Ordinary business is suspended on Sunday and commercialized sport forbidden.

TELEPHONES—The Manitoba Telephone System is owned and operated by the Province under a Telephone Commission. The system covers practically every inhabited part of the province, including The Pas, Flin Flon, Lynn Lake and Central Manitoba mining districts. The average cost for service is very low, rural rates being the cheapest in the Dominion. Winnipeg is supplied with full automatic service, and, for the area covered, the cost is less than that of any city of similar size on the American continent. Long distance service is practically world-wide. Subscribers Stations numbered 248,054, comprising 171,390 Winnipeg subscribers, 46,695 Provincial locals, 29,969 Provincial rurals, and 1,923 connecting companies' stations. Central Offices numbered 211. Daily conversations average—Local 1,809,718; Long Distance, 21,874.

TOWNS—The population of cities, towns and villages (1956 census) are:

Cities:—Brandon, 24,796; East Kildonan, 18,718; Portage la Prairie, 10,525; St. James, 26,502; St. Boniface, 28,851; Winnipeg, 255,093.

Towns:—Beasejour, 1,523; Birtle, 806; Boissevain, 1,115; Carberry, 1,065; Carman, 1,884; Dauphin, 6,190; Deloraine, 900; Emerson, 896; Flin Flon, 10,234; Gimli, 1,660; Gladstone, 882; Grandview, 963; Hartney, 554; Killarney, 1,434; Melita, 926; Minnedosa, 2,306; Morden, 2,237; Morris, 1,260; Neepawa, 3,109; Oak Lake, 471; Rapid City, 434; Rivers, 1,422; Russell, 1,227; Selkirk, 7,413; Souris, 1,759; Steinbach, 2,688; Stonewall, 1,110; Swan River, 2,644; The Pas, 3,971; Transcona, 8,312; Tuxedo, 1,163; Virden, 3,225; Winkler, 1,634; Winnipeg Beach, 805.

Villages:—Altona, 1,698; Benito, 487; Binscarth, 452; Bowsman, 519; Brooklands, 3,941; Cartwright, 459; Crystal City, 505; Dunottar, 178; Elkhorn, 673; Erickson, 488; Ethlebert, 505; Foxwarren, 270; Garson, 277; Gilbert Plains, 859; Glenboro, 765; Great Falls, 150; Gretna, 603; Hamiota, 690; Lac du Bonnet, 523; MacGregor, 611; Manitou, 795; Minitonas, 663; Napinka, 181; Pilot Mound, 785; Plum Coulee, 498; Powerview, 1,078; Riverton, 795; Roblin, 1,173; Rosssburn, 589; St. Lazare, 323; St. Pierre, 838; Ste. Rose du Lac, 740; Shoal Lake, 751; Teulon, 634; Treherne, 551; Waskada, 357; Wawanessa, 440; Winnipegosis, 984.

VITAL STATISTICS—1958 Population (Estimated), 870,000.

**Preliminary Figures	Total	Rate per 1,000 Pop.
Live Births	21,776	25.0
Deaths	7,106	8.2
Marriages	6,392	7.3
Still Births	313	14.4*

**Up to and including 1958 registrations received February 10th, 1959

*(Rate per 1,000 live births)

Included above for Indians: Live Births, 1,239; Deaths, 281; Marriages, 126.

WATER POWER—Manitoba is richly endowed with water power resources. All water power sites are vested in the Crown, but may be leased for development under conditions prescribed by the Water Power Act and Regulations. Present hydro-electric plants number nine, six of which are on the Winnipeg River, about 70 miles northeast of Winnipeg, and the remaining three in Northern Manitoba—two on the Laurie River and the other two on the Island Lake River. Total present turbine installation is 778,900 horsepower. The total output in 1958 was 3,104,263,640 kw. hours.

Still under construction is the Kelsey Generating Station at the Grand Rapid site on the Nelson River, which will have an ultimate installation of 378,000 horsepower. Power from this source will supply the needs of the International Nickel Company's mining operations in the Mystery-Moak Lake Area of Northern Manitoba. This development, when completed, will increase turbine installation in the Province to well over 1,000,000 horsepower.

Winnipeg is served by the municipally-owned City Hydro. The suburbs of Greater Winnipeg and the rural areas, cities and towns of Southern Manitoba are served by the Manitoba Power Commission. The six hydro plants on the Winnipeg River supply power to these utilities. Two of the plants are owned by the City, the other four by the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board and its subsidiary, the Winnipeg Electric Company.

Average rates in Winnipeg are approximately 0.75 cents per kilowatt hour for domestic service and 1.1 cents for commercial service, with the overall average rate being 0.9 cents. Average annual domestic consumption per customer in Winnipeg is more than 7,600 kilowatt hours. Unique in Western Canada is the City of Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System's central heating plant, which supplies heat to many buildings in the city by steam largely generated from off-peak hydro-electric power.

Potential power at undeveloped sites is about 5,000,000 horsepower with capacities of sites ranging from a few hundred to one million horsepower.

WILDLIFE—Manitoba has an abundance of wildlife as well as wealth of sporting bird and mammal varieties ranging from the grey squirrel, cottontail rabbit and ring-necked pheasant in the south to the barren-ground caribou, the polar bear and the ptarmigan in the north. Within the confines of the province are found large numbers of other resident game species including white-tailed deer, moose, woodland caribou, elk, black bear, sharp-tailed, ruffed and spruce grouse and Hungarian partridge. Western and southern Manitoba also are a part of the famous Canadian "Duck Factory" and each year contributes myriads of ducks to the Mississippi and Central Waterfowl Flyways of North America.

Wildlife has many values to the people of Manitoba, not the least of which is the sport of hunting. In recent years over 25,000 big game hunters have annually harvested more than 15,000 big game animals, and over 30,000 game bird hunters, more than a half million waterfowl and native grouse. The Game Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, is responsible for the management of wildlife in the province.

TOURIST INFORMATION—Colorful, illustrated booklets and folders describing the many attractions of Canada's Keystone province have been prepared by the Bureau of Travel and Publicity of the Department of Industry and Commerce. Additional information concerning other recreations, accommodations and road conditions is supplied by the Bureau.

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FACTS ABOUT MANITOBA --

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